

EECS2011 Fundamentals of Data Structures  
(Winter 2022)

Q&A - Week 1 Lecture

Thursday, January 20

## Announcements

- Lecture W2 released
- Background Study on Java Generics
- Q&A materials from yesterday

done by →  
from Java code

# Problem: Counting the Number of Primitive Operations

```

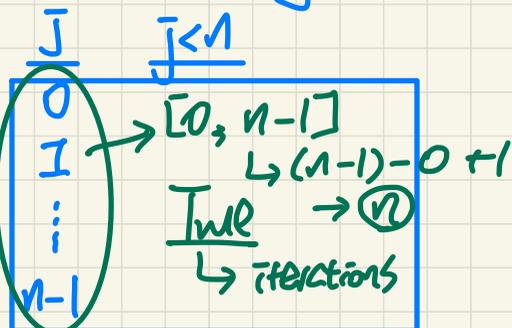
1 boolean containsDuplicate (int[] a, int n) {
2   for (int i = 0; i < n; ) {
3     for (int j = 0; j < n; ) {
4       if (i != j && a[i] == a[j]) {
5         return true; }
6       j++; }
7   i++; }
8   return false; }

```

unnecessary to understand the logic before starting to count

9n+4

→ 8



- Q1. How many times "j < n" executed? n+1
- Q2. How many times BOL executed? n
- Q3. How many times "< n" executed? n+1
- Q4. How many times BOL executed? n

# POs in each it. of outer loop: (9n+2) + 2 = 9n+4

# POs in exec. inner loop: 1 + (n+1) + n · (9n+4)

n → i < n → False → exit

# POs in each iteration of inner loop: 8

# POs in exec. inner loop: 1 + 1 · (n+1) + n · 8 = 9n+2

Overall: (9n<sup>2</sup> + 5n + 2) + 1 = 9n<sup>2</sup> + 5n + 3

#s in [a, b] = b - a + 1

[1, 10] = 10 - 1 + 1 = 10

char charAt (int i)

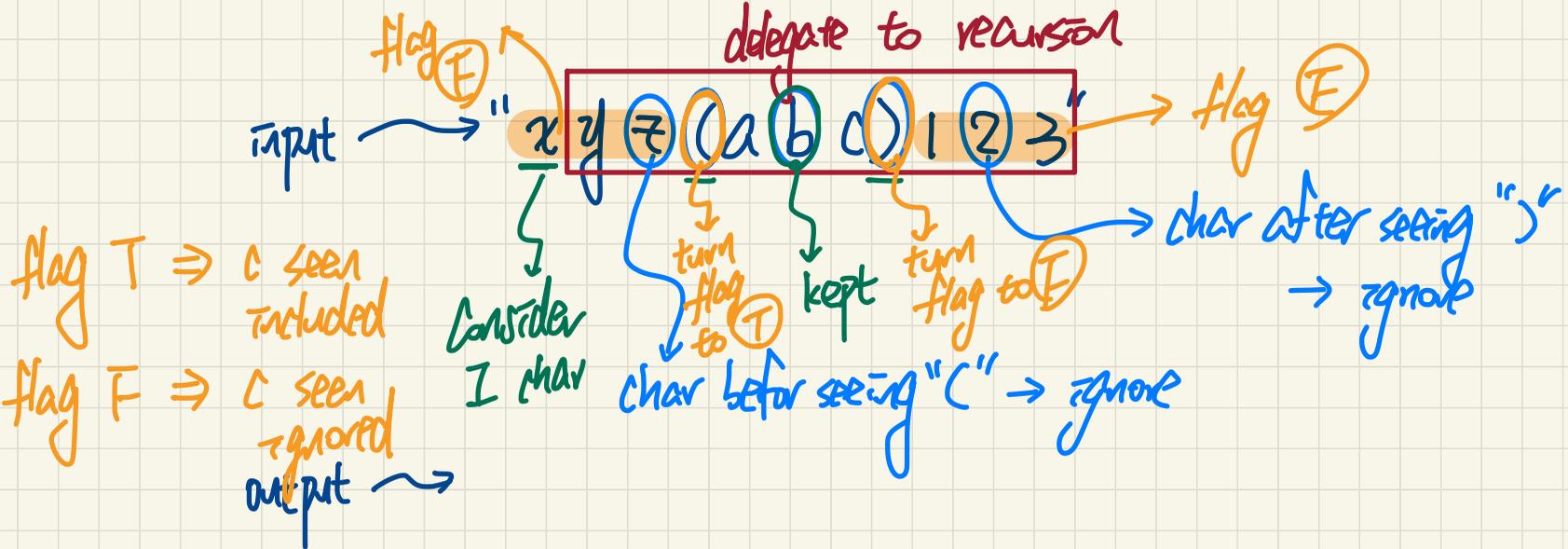
# Problem on Recursion

<https://codingbat.com/prob/p137918>

Given a string that contains a single pair of parenthesis, compute recursively a new string made of only of the parenthesis and their contents, so "xyz(abc)123" yields "(abc)".

↓  
 parenBit("xyz(abc)123") → "(abc)"  
 parenBit("x(hello)") → "(hello)"  
 parenBit("(xy)1") → "(xy)"

Assumption: single pair of ( ).



input  $\rightarrow$  "a<sup>0</sup>(<sup>1</sup>b<sup>2</sup>)<sup>3</sup>c"      output  $\rightarrow$  "(b")

